Northway, Norton (S C...), Olmsted.

Parker

Pearson, Perking, Peterc.

Pitney. Powerd.

Prince, Pugh,

Ray, Ridgely, Robbins, Russell,

Sauerhering,

Shattuck,

Sherman, Showalter,

Snover. Southard. Southwick, Spalding, Sperry, Steele.

Steele, (Minn.), Stewart (N. J.), Stewart (Wis.), C. W. Stone,

C. W. Stone, Sulloway, Suizer, Tawney, Taylor (Ala.), Thorp, Todd, Tongue, Updegraff, VanVoorhis, Vensiage, Walker (Va.). Weaver, Weymouth, White (III.), White (N. C.), Wilher, Williams (Pa.), Joy. Kelly, Kerr, Young-Total, 209 NAYB. Kleberg, Lamb, Lanham, Lester, Little, Little,
1.loyd,
1.loyd,
Love,
McAleer,
McCulloch
McDowell,
McMillin,
McBae,
McGulre,
Maxwell,
Meyer,
Moon, Bartlett, Bell, Benton, Bland, Clardy, Clayton Clarke (Mo.) Davis, DeGraffenreid, Dinamore, Dockery, Elliott, Sayers, Settle, Shafroth, Fitsgerald, Simms, Slayden Fleming, Fowler (N. C.), Sparkman, Stallings, Gaines, Griggs, Handy, Hartman, Stark, Stephens (Tex.), Stokes, Henry (Miss.), Henry (Tex.), Hinrichsen Strowd. Tate, Underwood, Vandiver, Wadsworth, Jett, Johnson (Ind.), The Hawaiian annexation resolution expected to reach the senate from the use early to-morrow. The programme of e friends of the measure is to have it

disposed to make this concession and it is possible that the first clash may come on this point. INTERNATIONAL BANK BILL. Senate Has Not Yet Concluded Consideration of the Measure-An Important Amendment.

referred to the committee on foreign re

that committee will be held Friday morn-

ing, and it is expected that a report will

be promptly authorized so that the resolu-

the same day of the committee's meeting.

It is their purpose to ask for immediate consideration, but it is understood that the

of the senate debate deferred until Mon

day of next week. The supporters are not

esition will seek to have the beginning

ns as soon as received. A meeting of

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- After the passage of a number of pension bills and lis-tening to a carefully prepared speech on the advantages of Republican tariff legislation by Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, the senate to-day resumed consideration ment was accepted by the committee and adopted extending the privileges of the measure to all citizens of the United States, instead of restricting them to those men tioned in the bill. When the senate adjourned consideration of the bill had not

During the consideration of the pension calendar thirty-two bills were passed in thirty-three minutes. A majority of the bills provide for increases of pensions altalls provide for increases of pensions already received. Among those passed was one increasing the pension of Mrs. Margaret Love Ekerritt, widow of Rear Admiral Skerritt, from \$30 to \$50 a month.

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, reported from the military affairs committee a bill to promote the administration of justice in the army and asked for its immediate conleration. The bill provides for the inistration of justice by a summurt. It was passed,

Three Private Bills by Curtis. WASHINGTON, June 15.—(Special.) Mr. Curtis to-day introduced bills for the relief of Francis Momey, for the relief of Samuel Liverpool, and to increase the pension of Charles P. Judd.

POSTAL CLERKS' INSURANCE.

National Association Votes to Pay 00 for Death and \$15 a

Week for Injury. NEB., June 15 .- The National of Railway Postal Clerks tothe report of the committee introduction of an insurance emnity of \$2,000 to the heirs, member, and \$15 weekly in-disabled by accident for a exceed fifty-four weeks, business was attended to, delegates are at a ban-pe hote.

Must Report.

MO., June 15.—(Spe State Lesueur to-day orations doing busi which to make their the anti-trust law

WON'T INTERFERE Shanghal have been the points from which these reports have emanated, and the fact is regarded as significant.

GERMANY IS NOT MUNTING TROUBLE AT MANILA.

STORIES FROM LONDON DENIED

THEY ARE EVIDENTLY INTENDED TO PROVOKE ENMITY.

It Is Positively Asserted in Washington That Germany Has Given Notice That It Is Not Her Purpose to Interfere at Manila.

LONDON, June 15 .- The Star to-day reiterates the story that Emperor William, of Germany, has ordered the German consul at Manila to oppose the debarkation of American troops unless in sufficient force to maintain order and protect the Germans. The Star adds that a notification to this effect has been officially given to the United States embassy at Berlin and to Secretary Day at Washington.

Admiral Dietrichs, according to the Star, has 2,400 troops, and he could disembark 1,500, with two batteries of artillery, for the partial occupation of Manila.

Continuing, the Star says: "Germany is not likely to have taken such a grave step without securing the adhesion of other powers interested in the far East, namely Russia Japan and England They are certainly hostile to Germany's project, but it is not thought likely that they will raise objections, and we may soon have very important news from Manila,"

Germany's attitude at Manila is regarded

as the most interesting phase of the war for the moment. The Germans are credited with a desire to find work for their pavy, and another success like that at Kiao Chou would reconcile the nation to the expenditure required to provide more warships.

Therefore, despi.e official repudiations, the matter is regarded with some anxiety. It is certain, however, that Germany would have to count upon the opposition of England and perhaps of Japan.

The Daily Mail says editorially: "We do not quite believe the rumors of proposed scizures by Germany in the Philippines, and for one very good reason-England would have to be reckoned with. John Bull will back up Brother Jonathan ff any attempt is made to defraud him of his

The Daily Mail says, elsewhere: "If a new European concert is patched up against the United States, we must not de-Iny to declare ourselves on the side of America. It is to be hoped that, if Germany attempts a demonstration at Manila. the British admiral will be at hand with one or two of his fine ships to make the Germany, the Daily Mail suggests, probably has designs on the Sulu islands, which she vainly attempted to acquire in 1885.

The Dally Chronicle, referring to the report that the United States will send a fleet against Cadiz and Barcelona, says: "That could not fail to excite European sensibilities, which the United States would do better to let sleep. It will be time enough to think of anything of that kind when Santiago de Cuba and San Juan de Porto Rico have fallen." Berlin correspondent of the Daily

Mail says: "The Berlin press is unanimous in asserting that Germany's attitude in the Philip pines is solely one of surveillance of Ger-man interests, and that the presence of the German fleet at Manila is a guarantee that, if the Philippies are lost to Spain,

they will not come into the possession of an important prisoner. He will have an any single power interested in East Asia.

"The Berliner Post says that, if the Spanish regime comes to an end, intelligent and Robinson will also be examined and the energetic halfbreeds, mixed with Chinese and Malays, will be called upon to take part in the destiny of their country, or to take it altogether into their own hands.
WASHINGTON, June 15.—The constant reports that Germany is on the eve of making a serious issue in the Philippine are unaccountable to officials here who have the most direct and positive information that Germany has never contemplated such a step, and is not now moving toward its execution, either alone or with other powers. This direct information overcomes many circumstantial reports coming from Europe, some asserting that Germany is exchanging secret notes with other powers, others that Admiral Prince Henry and Admiral Diedereichs are about to intervene at Manila, others that the German embassy here has made a protest to the state department, and others that Emperor William himself is taking a per-

occupation of the Philippines There is the highest-official authority for saying that each one of these reports is coundless, and that they are all attributed to a malicious purpose to embitter the feeling between Germany and the United

sonal interest in resenting the American

States In the main, these reports have originsted outside of Germany, although one army and navy paper in Germany took hem up and urged the advantage of an active German policy in the Philippines. It is said by persons familiar with the facts that this journal is without official recog nition and in no way reflects the attitude of the German government. It is more the organ of the navy, and as such shares the usual sentiment among naval classes for an aggressive use of the navy. But this policy, it is said, has never recommended itself to the German government in the

present war. A clear, positive and unequivocal denial is made at the state department of the accuracy of the London Star publication reciting that the United States government has been notified, either directly rectly, of any purpose on the part of Germany to interfere with the operations of the United States naval and military forces in the Philippines. The stories are said to be a repetition of these printed some time ago in British papers to the effect that the German consul at Manila had threatened dmiral Dewey with the German Asiatic fleet in case he refused to admit provisions

The London publication is correct to the xtent of saying that Secretary Day has received certain definite notifications the alleged notifications specified in London. In brief, the German authorities have nade it clear that none of the reports at tributing to Germany a purpose to make an ssue in the Philippines was warranted. It has been pointed out that Germany, like all ther nations, protects her citizens and interests abroad. If these interests at Maalla or elsewhere are jeopardized by a critical condition of affairs, then it is quite likely German ships will afford German subjects and property such adequate protection as is consistent with a state of war. But this natural and necessary protection of German citizens and Germa erty, it is pointed out officially, is quite ferent from a purpose of territorial ac-quisition or forcible intervention between belligerents. As to this latter move, it is

nalf a mile east of El Morro, on which large number of Spaniards have been working, took up a position at 5 o'clock this morning about 800 yards from shore, and eclared with the greatest positivenes 2,000 yards from the Morro battery. Germany has never contemplated it, either opened up on the emplacements with alone or in conjunction with other powers. It is authoritatively stated, also, that no her rapid-fire guns. Red clouds of sand rose on the hilltop where the emplace move is making at present in that direction and that the reports of such a move are pure fabrications. London, Hong Kong and teenth shot, the Morro batteries replied

of the flagship New York. After twenty minutes' gun practice Admiral Sampson signaled the New Orleans to cease firing. Then, as she retired, the Morro batteries ent ten shells after her, but without dam-Spanish Officer Taken With British age. Admiral Sampson hoisted the signal.

"firing well done," the first compliment of

AN IMPORTANT PRISONER.

Collier Which the St. Louis .

Captured.

superficial circumstances might indicate.

Indian waters about a month ago, and was

Recently it was learned that she was at

Martinique, where the Spanish hospital

ship Alicante, under command of Captain

Antonio Genis, has been lying for some

time. There was a report that the Alicante

and other ships of the enemy had been

port, ostensibly for Jamaica, the St. Louis

from Newcastle-on-Tyne, for St. Thomas, filled to her capacity of 3,300 tons of coal.

At St. Thomas, the cargo appeared to have

passed, according to papers, into the charge

of a person named Clark, to whom the Twickenham had been chartered by the

owners, the British Steamship Company.

She left St. Thomas on May 15 and sailed

for Fort de France, but Captain Goodrich,

of the St. Louis, could find no papers to

On June 5, the United States consul at

St. Pierre, Martinique, wired to the state

department at Washington that the Twick-

enham's cargo of coal was consigned to the

the local government refused permission to that official to land it. On the same day

the Twickenham sailed for Jamaica and was

picked up off that coast five days later by

the St. Louis. Captain Robinson, of the Twickenham, professed complete ignorance

concerning the ownership of the cargo, and

West that Fernieres, the mysterious Span-

iard, was discovered stowed away in the

On the other hand, Captain Robinson de-

clares he took him aboard as a passenger at Fort de France at the request of Cap-tain Genis, of the Alicante. Fernieres, who

is an imposing-looking person of about 50 years, is a much worried Spaniard and tears

stood in his eyes as he told his story,

through an interpreter, to a representative

of the Associated Press. He said he was going, by order of Captain Genis, from

tinique to Jamaica, where he hoped to board a steamer for the Pacific coast in

order to transact business with the agents

secure all necessary information from

Captain Genis, said the captive, had as-

sured him there was no element of danger

in his mission, yet here he was, a prisoner of war involved in an international affair.

The agitation of Fernieres, taken in con-

story, leads to the belief that he may be

entire case will be thoroughly investigated.

Thus far Captain Robinson has had no

opportunity to make representation to

British Vice Consul Taylor. Mr. Taylor

went out to the Twickenham this after-

by Ensign Payne, in command of the prize, to go aboard. Payne later invited

Mr. Taylor aboard, but the latter refused

and wired the British consul at Savannah

JAMAICA FEEDING HAVANA.

Supplies Making Their Way to Blaz-

co From One of the British

Possessions.

NEW YORK, June 15 .- A cruiser from

Kingston, Jamaica, quotes an officer of the

British cruiser Talbot as saying that sup-

plies in small quantities are reaching Ha

vana across the Island from Batabano, and

The Purisina Concepcion changed on Sat

rday to the English flag and completed

her cargo of 8,000 packages of flour, rice

and corn. She will sail for Cuba. She en-deavored to obtain an English captain.

mate destination of the cargo being for

Consul Dent formally protested, the ulti-

blockaded port. He maintained it was di-

government will set up this claim,

rect violation of neutrality, and the Amer

probably with the evidence now in the pos

ession of this government. The Bentino Estanger has also succeeded

a changing her flag and will load a cargo

The Spanish steamer Manuel Raoul ar-

rived at Montego bay Friday, endeavoring to obtain a cargo of supplies for Manzan-

lle. A Spanish commissariat officer was

on board, and doubtless the provisions are

lestined for the Spanish army. Unless immediate action is taken by the

American government, the Kingston dis-patch says, the blockade will be practically

nullified by supplies reaching the block-

Merchants here are looking for Spanish

purchasers at famine prices, and are spec

destined for transshipment to Cuba for the

aded towns from Jamaica.

Spanish troops.

lating heavily in foodstuffs.

an account of the affair.

apparently from Jamaica.

noon, but was at first refused permiss

of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company

He was also to see the company's agent at Jamaica; but, strange to say, he did not even know this agent's name, and was

the Spanish consul there.

indicate to whom the ship and cargo were

onsigned.

outed for and eventually found her. The

Louis, on June 10.

the kind from the admiral. KEY WEST, FLA., June 15.—Jamle Fernieres, who says he is the first officer The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius joined the fleet yesterday and was put to work im-mediately. Ensign Palmer, of the New York, went on board the Vesuvius, with of the Spanish hospital ship Alicante, was brought in here this morning as a prisoner of war on board the British prize steamer Lieutenant Commander Pilisbury, to ex-plain the location of the batteries. A few Twickenham, captured by the cruiser St. minutes from midnight the Vesuvius was about half a mile from the beach west of Conflicting stories are told concerning the Spaniard's presence on board the Twickenham, and there is strong suspicion El Morro. The Oregon's searchlight played on the battery while the black nose of the cruiser pointed at the westward batteries. Lieutenant Commander Pilisbury gave the word to fire and Lieutenant Quimby opened the air vent. There was a slight hissing, a that he is a more important capture than The Twickenham was captured at 3 o'clock in the morning of June 10, when sort of coughing noise, but no flame, no report, no warning to the Spaniards, who ten miles off the south coast of Jamaica. The St. Louis, which took her, of were hiding in the darkness. Thirty seccourse without a show of resistance, was the only ship of the American fleet in or onds later, a duli roar broke the silence of the tropical night. Two hundred pounds of gun cotton had exploded on the hillside below the battery. The ships on the blockabout these waters at the time. The British steamer had been picked up in West warned to avoid the blockade vessels.

explosion The firing of a thirteen-inch shell is a mere rifle crack, compared to the deep and mighty roar. Clouds of earth thrown up from the hills seemed to stand out against

the black sky.

Another package of guncotton was dropped on the other side of the battery, and may possibly have struck the torged boats anchored below. Before the echoes securing coal from the Twickenham, and upon learning that the latter had left that auxiliary cruiser's information was that the Twickenham had sailed on April 21 of the second died away, the Vesuvius sent a third charge hissing out. It fell right on the brow of the hill where the battery seemed to lie. Into the air flew tons o earth, and the smoke covered the land for naif a mile.

The Vesuvius retired at a sixteen-knot rate. Two flashes from the hill, and two spanish shells flew beyond the cruiser. The est was regarded as highly satisfactory, and there is intense interest in the fleet over this first trial in war of a dynamite cruiser.

Nephew of a Kansas City Man. SEDALIA, MO., June 15 .- (Special.) Corwho was wounded in the head at the recent landing of marines at Guantanamo Cuba, is a nephew of James Glass, the wholesale liquor dealer of this city, and Spanish consul in that island, but that also of W. C. Glass, of Kansas City, Mo. Young Glass is not yet 19 years of age, but has been in the navy a year, he having enlisted in New York city. How badly he was injured his relatives here do not know.

Thirty-two Garnett Recruits. could produce nothing tending to fix this point. He said that at Martinique he was GARNETT, KAS., June 15 .- (Special.) Lieutenant Colonel Cuarles McCrum, of informed by a man named Lebat that he (Lebat) was the ship's broker, but Captain the Twenty-first Kansas, to-day finished recruiting at this place. Only thirty men Robinson added that Lebat had telegrams relating to the Twickenham which he did were required, but thirty-two were enlisted. They comprise some of the very Captain Goodrich put on board the young men of the county and will make Twickenham a prize crew consisting of Ensign F. R. Payne and five marines, and after reporting the capture to the squadron at Santiago de Cuba he sent the Britexcellent soldiers. Besides these, many went to Iola to join Colonel Funston's regiment. Colonel McCrum goes from here Winfield Eldorado and Great Bend. ish vessel here. Ensign Payne says it was not until after the ship was bound for Key

Negro Company at Columbia. COLUMBIA, MO., June 15.—(Special.) Licutenant Seward, of Company E, Fifth Missouri regulars, is here from Chickamauga to recruit ethirty volunteers for his company. Columbia has two companies ready to go to the front when the second call comes. Judge James C. Gillespy is captain of one of these companies, and the second company, which is composed en-tirely of negroes, is commanded by Dr. J. E. Perry, a negro physician of

Would-Be Recruits Disappointed. ABILENE, KAS., June 15 .- (Special.) En listment day was a bitter disappointment to nearly 200 young men, who came expect ing to join the Twentieth Kansas regi-ment. Many carrie from fifty to eighty miles. No recruiting officers were here and telegrams to Governor-Leedy gave no definite information as to when any would arrive. Only about twenty-five volunteers are

Twenty-five : Enlist at Ottawa. OTTAWA, KAS., June 15 .- (Special.) A recruiting office was opened here to-day by Captain Elliott, of Company G, Twentieth Kansas, and twenty-five men were quickly enlisted. A rigid examination was given, several applicants were thrown out. Nearly 100 men applied for examination. The enlisted men will start for San Francisco Friday.

Carrier Pigeons in Pie.

From the Washington Post. The carrier pigeon service in use at Key West has not been a complete success for many sufficient if not wholly satisfactory reasons. The pigeon service is not made reasons. The pigeon service is not made up of the most reliable birds, and the cote that is supposed to be the attraction that makes the birds fly landward when released from the dispatch boat is enough to disgust any self-respecting carrier.

But the chief reason why the carrier pigeon service has proved unreliable is that the seamen on board the American warships are crack shots and can bring down a bird on the wing with unerring regularity. The carrier pigeons have been the subject of many stories told at Key West.

Carrier pigeons have been served at table Carrier pigeons have been served at table on the men-or-war, according to some of these stories, with the dispatches still attached to their legs, and these dispatches have been detached and read aloud as a sort of grace before meat by the unconscionable sailors, who have robbed the newspapers and deprived the public of a first-class story. Whether exaggerated or not, it is certain that many of the carriers released from the dispatch beats have failed to reach land, and have been the cause of much lameatation and hard language on the part of the overtaxed newsguage on the part of the overtaxed news

guage on the part of the overtaxed news-paper correspondents.

The carrier pigeon service has been enough of a success, however, in spite of these drawbacks, to prove that, given good birds and more satisfactory attend-ing circumstances, the transmission of war news by this means will be a great suc-

Will She Be Pleased?

From the Washington Post.

I came upon an attache of the Chines. legation the other day in a photographer's shop. He was buying all the photographs of pretty girls that the proprietor was at liberty to sell, and he betrayed an especial fondness for young women in evening dress. The more generous the display of polished shoulder, the better he was polished shoulder, the better he was pleased. I asked him what he intended doing with the photographs. "I shall send them to my wife in China," he said. "She has never been in America. She will be happy to see how the Washington young ladies look."

Much suspicion has been aroused at ton young ladies look."

And, perhaps, she will be, but I have my Kingston, the correspondent says, by the character of the cargo of the City of Kingston, which has arrived from New York. The cargo consists of 400 cases of pork, 125 bags of corn and 57 bales of to-Monarch's Garb. Menarch's Garb.

The sultan of Turkey is always seen attired in pale brown garments; the emperor of Austria affects gray. The young German emperor has what may be called a loud taste in clothes, and is never so happy as when wearing the showlest of uniforms or hunting costumes; indeed, when attired in the latter he looks as though he had stepped out of Drury Lane pantomine, so extraordinary and fantastic is his get-up on these occasions. The emperor of Russia, on the other hand, likes the simplest, darkest form of undress uniform, and he habitually wears that which became so familiar in all the photographs of his late father. acco, 1,009 bags of rice and 1,200 barrels and 1,800 bags of flour. The cargo seems much too large for a single firm to handle in ordinary trade, and it is believed to be

MORE FIRING AT SANTIAGO. iew Orleans Destroys Some New Em placement and Vesuvius Tries

Her Pneumatie Guns. (Copyright, 1998, by the Associated Press.)
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Tuesday, Sertorial Wit. Detroit Free Press June 14, 8 p. m., BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, VIA KINGSTON, JAMAICA, June 15, 8 p. m .-

From the Detroit Free Press.

Jack—"Did you know that James, the tailor, asked Miss Swell to marry him?"
Dick—"So? And what did she say?"
Jack—"She gave him a fitting answer."
Dick—"What was it?"
Jack—"She told him he was cut out."
Dick—"And that ended it, I suppose?"
Jack—"Yes; he didn't press his suit fur-The United States cruiser New Orleans naving been ordered by Rear Admiral Sampson to destroy the new emplacements Up-to-Date.

This is precisely the way in which a lit-tle 6-year-old on Second avenue disposed of his devotions the other night: "New I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep; And about this fight with Spain, Please, O Lord, remember the Ma

with one shell that fell near the starn of the flagship New York. After twenty minutes gun practice Admiral Sampson what-Not Parties Get Together on a Here Is a British Description of the State Ticket-Bitter Fight

> Among Pops. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 15 .- The state conventions of the Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans were held here to-day, and fusion was accomplished by compromise. The middle-of-the-road ele-ent of the People's party, led by Ignatius Donnelly, nearly accomplished the boit they had planned. L. A. Rosin was made chairman of the Democratic convention; Charles A. Town, of the silver Republicans, and a

> thing." The wildest excitement prevailed.
> Both the Democrats and the silver Republicans indorsed the Chicago platform and the candidacy of W. J. Bryan for the presidency. The silver Republicans also indorsed the initiative and referendum.
>
> The faint conference committee held a

presidency. The silver Republicans also indorsed the initiative and referendum.

The joint conference committee held a lively session, and it was agreed to divide the offices among the three parties, allowing the respective conventions to make the nominations. John Lind, the sliver Republican, who has been a candidate for governor twice, was indorsed for governor The Populists were allowed the offices of lieutenant governor, auditor, attorney general and clerk of the supreme court. The Democrats were given the nominations of the secretary of state, state treasurer and one of the judges of the supreme court.

The joint conference committee recommended that Judges Buck and Canty, at present sitting, be named by the three parties. John Lind was nominated by the three conventions for governor; J. M. Bowler was nominated for lieutenant governor by the Populists and indorsed by the others; J. J. Heinrich for secretary of state; Alexander McKinnon, state treasurer; Justices Mitchell, Canty and Buck for the supreme court bench.

At a late hour the Populists had not filled.

At a late hour the Populists had not filled the remaining offices allotted to them.

A BATTLE OF PROXIES. Rusion Pops Having a Hard Time to Bar Middle-of-the-Roaders at Omaks.

OMAHA, NEB., June 15.-The regular national committee of the People's party to-day had a fight on its hands to keep out the middle-of-the-roaders who, at Nashville last year, organized the separate Milon Park national committee. Many of Park's anti-fusion committee are members also of Senator Marion Butler's regular committee, and all summer, through Whar-ton Barker, of Philadelphia, they have been working hard to secure proxies. The regular committee, to offset the schemes of the "middle-of-the-roaders," have secured a large number of proxies also. When the committee's roll was called, it was discovered that between seventy-five and 100 proxies were held. George F. Washburn, of Boston, has twenty-seven of them. Contests in Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania and several other states remained to be settled, and Chairman Butler appointed a credentials committee favorable to his side, consisting of Senator Allen, of Nebraska; ex-Governor Buchanan, of Tennes-see; Eltwell Pomeroy, of New Jersey; A. H. Carden, of Kentucky, and Congressman C. A. Barlow, of California, every one a

At midnight the conference had done no business, the members waiting for the report of the committee on credentials, which has been in session since noon.

At the hall where the conference is to be held the middle-of-the-road forces are gathered and have voted down many motions to take a recess until to-morrow. They say the delay is to tire them out, and they do not propose to be tired.

Gillett by Acciamation. HARPER, KAS., June is.—(Special.) The Republican convention of the Twenty-fourth judicial district, composed of the counties of Pratt, Kingman, Barber and Harper, met in Harper to-day and nominated Presson B. Gillett, of Kingman, for judge by acclamation.

Congressman Cousins Renominated CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., June 16.—Republicans of the Fifth congressional district renominated Robert G. Cousins for congress by acclamation.

The Origin of "Handicap."

m the National Review From the National Review.

Being a somewhat mongrel and certainly not a Saxon term it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that most of the ordinary English dictionaries refuse to catalogue "handicap" at all, and we have to resort to the Slang Dictionary for an explantion of what has become one of the most ordinary words in our vocabulary. The tion of what has become one of the most ordinary words in our vocabulary. The French have no word of their own to ex-press the idea; consequently, as in the case of "le jockey." "le betting." "Societe des Steeplechases," they have plagiarized from

Steeplechases," they have plagiarized from us.

It is a corruption of "hand in the cap." A wants B's horse, and is willing to give his watch for it, or, in other words, he challenges for it. C is the appointed handleapper, or referee, to say how much A is to give to make up the price of the horse. The three deposit a stake in a cap or hat, and C makes his award. If A and B are both satisfied with the award C takes the stakes, and the same if neither party is satisfied.

If A is satisfied, and B not, A gets the stakes. Before C makes his award each party puts his hand into the cap. C then, whose interest it is to make neither party satisfied, makes his award in the most complicated possible terms, so as to prevent either A or B following for the moment what the award is. The result is probably that neither A nor B admits himself satisfied, so that C takes the stakes. After a convival dinner party, the funused to get rather fast and furious, and boots, waisteoats and shirts-were often challenged for, and it was considered unsportsmanlike to refuse. This form of amusement has long been obsolete in this country, though it survived until comparatively recently in Ireland. It is not difficult to see how the expression came to be applied to a contest between horses, in which the amount of advantage to be conceded by either party to the other was to be settled by an independent award. which the amount of advantage to be conceded by either party to the other was to be settled by an independent award.

Handicaps were little known in the early history of racing, and probably the ordinary racing man is not aware that in 1740 a statute was passed, the provisions of which were somewhat inimical to the idea of a handicap. It contains a statutory scale of weight-for-age, according to which S-year-olds were to carry ten stone, 6-year-olds eleven stone and aged horses 5-year-olds were to carry ten stone, 6-year-olds eleven stone and aged horses twelve stone. Mr. Cheney, the then editor of the Racing Calendar, in 1742 wrote pointing out the preposterous absurdity of such weights, and the statute was repealed in 1745.

Ten-Dollar Drink for a Comrade.

Tem-Delias Drink for a Comrade.

From the Washington Post.

"It was during our civil war, at a time when a drink of whisky was about the most enchanting think in life," said Major J. H. Lynch, of Louisiana.

"For a ten-dollar note, the last cent I had on earth, I got ownership of a pint of mountain dew, in the vicinity of Shreve-port. I had resolved on making this pint last me a long time, and had only taken one small nip from the bottle when I saw coming my best loved friend, Bill Beasley, who went into the army from the same town with myself. We had been chums all our lives. As that bottle reposed quietly in my pocket I meditated whether I'd offer Bill a drink. It was a tremendous struggle between selfahness and friendship. Finally, affection for Bill overcame my impulse to appropriate the entire bottle, and, drawing it out, I said: 'Bill, here is some good corn juice: it's powerful good stuff, and maybe a small drink would do you good,' emphasizing small.

"You ought to have seen his eyes glisten as he tilted that vial, and down his throat my precious stuff began to disappear. 'Bill,' said I, 'whishy is awful scarce in these parts,' but he merely nodded his head, and the liquid kept getting lower in the bottle.

"Bill,' I said in desperation, 'I gave the last 10 I had in the world for that whisky,' I thought that might make him stop, but it didn't—one final gulp and all was gone. Then he gave a wild Comanche yell, flung the bottle away, and remarked: 'By gad, John, it was worth it.'"

the nature of the discipline on board an ironclad in action will be of interest to the general reader. The distribution of the second s general reader. The distribution of the of dividing the armament into "quarters," give them an individuality without refer ence to their size. When action is immi

man of the Democratic convention; Charles A. Town, of the silver Republicans, and a bitter fight developed among the Populists over the selection of a temporary chairman, the middle-of-the-roaders showing unexpected strength and attempting to control the convention. F. G. Gibbs was finally selected. A committee of seven from each convention to act in joint conference was appointed without trouble by both the Democrats and silver Republicans, but with the Populists the friction was so great that the entire duy was consumed in discussing fusion, the anti-fusionists threatening to leave the hall.

During this discussion, Sidney M. Owen administered to Ignatius Donnelly one of the most scathing arraignments that was ever given to man in public life. He accused him of being a traitor to the People's party for a money consideration, and called him a "villain, a monster and vile thing." The wildest excitement prevailed. Both the Democrats and the silver Republicans also indorsed the initiative and referendum.

The joint conference committee held a lively session, and it was agreed to divide

fiammable as possible, the blue working rig being considered the best, 'here is no rea-son why action dress should not be in fu-ture saturated with the non-infiammable

son why action dress should not be in future saturated with the non-infiammable
material similar to that now employed in
all American ships of war.

It is a curious point that in action boots
and shoes are ordered to be worn by all
men on deck and in the tops. That portion
of the crew engaged in the magasines are
provided with slippers. There was a great
tendency in elson's time for the men to
strip during action. This practice is now
discouraged. Waist belts and pouches are
worn and men who have pistols are
obliged to wear them.

A fire brigade, consisting of carpenters
and stokers, screw on hose and rig all
handpumps ready for fire. Aman is #ationed at each water-night door, which is
kept open, ready to close it when the order
is given. As the spread of fire may at any
time menace the safety o fthe magazine,
the key of the valve admitting water to the
magazine level is either kept in the personal charge of the captain or at his discretion by the officer in charge of the gun
deck.

A supply of oatmeal and water for drink-A supply of catmeal and water for drink

A supply of datmeal and water for arinaing is arranged all over the ship, especially
i nithe vicinity of magazines, machinery
compartments, stoke-holes and shell rooms.
No intoxicating liquor is served on the day
of action o nboard of any well regulated
ironclad. This is a great departure from
the practice of double rations of grog that
was in vogue a hundred years ago.

Kach division of boarders ready to leap
out a the newsy ship and take it by assault Mach division of boarders ready to leap onto the nemy's ship and take it by assault when its armament has been silenced has a special place of its own on the upper deck, whither the men repair when called Every officer on board has a special station, where he is to be found unless specially employed elsewhere.

whither the men repair when called. Every officer on board has a special station, where he is to be found unless specially employed elsewhere.

The danger of firing during action since the battle of the Yalu has occupied the close attention of the admiratites of all countries. All fires breaking out below the gun deck aare in charge of the fire brigade, thus leaving the guns free for their important duties. When however, the fire is likely to make head, notwithstanding the efforts of the fire brigade, one or more gun crews aare called off, as necessity may arise, for the purpose of attending the hose. As a fire may occur in the neighborhood of a magazine or shell room, and thesupply of ammunition to the guns on deck during action be interrupted from thins cause, a special drill for obviating this difficulty is arranged, so as to prevent the slackening of fire, by the provisioning of shell and other ammunition from other magazines. If the fire is on the gun deck the gun crews are not told off to deal withh it, except in emergency, as the maintenance of rapid and steady fire in action is the paramount object of every commander. In case the lire becomes so serious as to make it necessary to go to general fire stations the guns are fired or their ammunition is thrown overboard. The small ammunition is thrown overboard. The small ammunition in thrown overboard. The small ammunition is thrown the convenient position for that purpose.

Other details of action drill include the resistance to torpedo boat attack, which the Americans are now hard at work practicing in their various squadrons. If an attack be expected by night in dry weather the decks, gun carriages, etc., are whitewashed—a device which, in the absence of artificial light, is of great service to the crew of a ship attacked by torpedo boats. The use

that no weapon using lead bullets is of much use in repelling torpedo attacks.

The guns in the fighting tops, as the enjoy the advantage of plunging fire through the unprotected decks of the torpedo boats, are found to be the best primary means of defense. The larger guns can only be used against torpedo boats for one or two rounds. They are reserved when hitting is practically assured, and then only as a last resource. The introduction of smokeless powder for the auxiliary armament is likely to prove an immense advantage to the American navy, as with ordinary vigilance the successful approach of a torpedo boat is practically imposible. In the event of a night attack, and, in fact, in action altotogether, the use of the bugie is restricted as much as posible. None but important orders are now conveyed by it.

The noise of action under any circumstances is bewildering, the torment of the ear-splitting sound of the three-pounders in the tops being considered more trying than heavy guns in the turret. Each gun, in the event of torpedo attack, is given a definite are of the horizon to defend, and the gun crews are forbidden to direct their aim at any object outside the limits of those arcs. All the men at disengaged guns are as a rule are ordered to le down to take cover as much as possible; but they are not as a rule sent below during action, as the service of the guns may be required to be resumed at any moment.

The fire discipline prescribed in the navies of the great powers is practically the same, though long experience has taught Brittin avail authorities certain details of secrets of the greatest value, which, being confidential, cannot be disclosed in a newspaper article.

Cigars for Bewey

Cigars for Bewey.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Admiral Dewey and his band of herces at Manila will receive a pleasant surprise when the next transport reaches the Philippines, in a lot of 10,000 choice cigars donated by patriotic admirers in the trade. Luxuries are undoubtedly scarce on the Asiatic fleet, and the thought of how much the American "jackies" would enjoy a good smoke induced Fred A. Fowler, of No. 38 South Sixth street, to communicate with several cigar firms relative to forwarding contributions to the East. Generous responses were made. One firm sent 500 cigars of a special brand for Admiral Dewey's own use, which cannot be duplicated until the Cuban crops grow again. Others sent from 500 to 1,000 cigars each, and the box that will leave this city to-morrow for Manila, via San Francisco, will contain 10,000 cigars. A second box may be sent later. As Mr. Fowler says: "Others may send the soldiers clothes, pincushions and fancy goods with which to adorn their tents, but I know that a man in a hot country needs a good smoke."

Canopy for Bicycles.

A Western inventor has patented a can-ppy for bicycles which has a rod clamped on the head of the machine, with a ball and socket joint at the upper end, which allows the canopy to be set in any position. The device can be folded up and stored in a small case when not in use.

and to number or name the guns so as to INSURGENTS ARE LENDING AID

FIFTEEN HUNDRED JOIN THE BANK

OF AMERICANS.

Cuban General Rabbi in Possess of Acerraderos. Where There Are Iron Wharves Which Will Come Handy in Landing Treess.

WASHINGTON, June 15.-Like the relief of the beleagured at Lucknow came the welcome news to the navy department this afternoon that the little hand of American marines who had planted the flag on Crest hill and were defending it night and day against heavy odds were not only safe, but were strongly reinforced by 1,500 Cubans from the commands of Garcia and Rabbi, and were now strong enough to do more than hold their own.

It was disclosed in a dispatch from Admiral Sampson and brought much relief to naval officials. The early reports had indicated that the marines were surrounded, and it was feared that they might be compelled to return to the ships before General Shafter's invading army reached there on Friday. The coming of the Cuban forces seems to have been in the nick of time, and naval officials give the fullest credit to the timeliness of this Cuban co-operation.

The admiral's dispatch stated that the condition of the marines was "entirely sat isfactory," which assurance, although brief, was enough to relieve officials here of the fears they had entertained.

But probably the most significant feature of the admiral's dispatch was the statement that the Cuban general, Rabbi, had occupied Acerraderos, only eight miles from Santiago, and practically a suburb of that Spanish stronghold. It was the execution of a plan arranged in Washington some weeks ago, when two of the staff officers of General Garcia came here to confer with General Miles. At that time Garcia and Rabbi were at Bayamo, in the western part of Santiago province, and more than 100 miles northwest of Santiago de Cuba. Admiral Sampson's dispatch showed that circuit of Santiago de Cuba and, coming up to the south of it, had occupie Acerraderos. This is looked upon as a fine military stroke, for Acerraderos is the port where iron wharves will afford facilities for unloading the heavy artillery carried by General Shafter's invading expedition. The news also indicated to the authorities here that the Spanish garrison at Santiago has practically retreated inside the city proper, giving up the outlying

towns. Admiral Sampson also states that General Garcia is co-operating with the American forces. Whether this means that Garcia himself has arrived from Bayamo is not quite clear, but if he has, the joint forces of Garcia and Rabbi will make 2000 to 5,000 seasoned Cubans, recently armed with Springfields, as a bushwhacking guerrilla force to aid the American troops.

From sources other than the dispatch of Admiral Sampson, the navy department has been informed that 500 Cubans were rendering efficient aid to the marines at Crest hill. Now that Rabbi and Garcia

The news of the routing with severe osses of the Spanish guerrillas and the capture of their water supply by the marines and Cubans had not been received up to the close of the departments, but it is felt here that it will make the Spanlards very cautious and enable our forces

to get much needed rest. In making his march, Rabbi has crossed the line of communication between the Spanish commander General Pando, at Holguin, and the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba. This fact makes it clear that Santiago is not likely to get reinfo ments from General Pando. In circling around Santiago to reach Acerrade Rabbi, it is believed here, has also established it as a fact that the lines of communication and relief to Santiago are interrupted and practically cut off in all

directions. Autipathy to Spaniards

From the Philadelphia Record.

National antipathy to Spaniards and National antipathy to Spaniards and everything Spanish has become so strong as to be ridiculous in some instances, and even church members have become so imbued with it as to manifest displeasure over the slightest reference to the hated nation. The feature of a special service at the Olivet Presbyterian church, Twenty-second and Mount Vernon streets, held a Sunday or two ago, was the reading of the Bible in thirty different languages. All went smoothly and the Scriptures were listened to reverently until a lady essayed to read a chapter in Spanish. Unfortunately it was down on the programme or the people would never Spanish. Unfortunately it was down on the programme or the people would never have known the difference. When the lady, who, by the way, is a Cuban and not a Spaniard, began to read, hisses sprang from the galleries and the reav of the church. Things had reached such a state that church members could not listen to the reading of the Holy Book in Spanish. Another patriotic outbreak occurred when, preliminary to the reading in English, Bishop Foss referred to a possible Anglo-American alliance. The elders in the front rows were too dignified to shout "Hoorah," but they manifested their approval in fervent "Amena."

Withers—"I did not see your daughter at church yesterday." Deacon Knox—"I am sorry to say that she went bieyeling. I think she greatly respects your opinion, and it may do her good when I tell her you expressed sorrow that she did not attend divine worship." As Withers was with the girl on that bieyele ride, it is expected they will have "such fun" when next they meet.—Boston Transcript.

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